(Continued from Page One.)

But Mr. Roosevelt is now an avowed candidate, after the insistent demand being made by the governers of Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, South Dukota, West Virginia and Wyoming. Roosevelt is popular in these states. The governors of these states are hoping for further political preference and are politicians enough to try to ride into office on the coat-tails of Mr. Roosevelt, Minor office seekers a-plenty will be found who will admit Roosevelt cannot be nominated but they will shout for Roosevelt because it is popular and perhaps help them land offices they would not if depending on their own personality. Of such is the kingdom of politics. of politics.

These eight states have a total of 68 electoral votes. But Mr. Taft has equal assurance from Pennsylvania, affect the party's prospects. Mr. Roosevelt says he will adhere to his present decision until the convention has expect with have some delegates from the last named states. True, but it is just as probable that Taft will have some delegates from the eight states named; and Mr. Taft is just as likely to have all the delegates from the four to states named as is Mr. Roosevelt to states named to delegates from the eight states.

The probability is Taft will have all, The probability is Taft will have all, of his failure to get the Republican of his failure to get the Republican These eight states have a total of 68

states.

The probability is Taft will have all, or nearly all, the delegates from the solid south, for the reason that the delegates from the solid south, for the reason that the delegates from the southern states will be largely named by federal office-holders who are appointees of Mr. Taft. Our eastern exchanges lead us to believe the sentiment in the east is in favor of Taft. Coiller's Weekly is the only big New York paper supporting Roosevelt. The press of the New England states seems to be entirely with Taft. The North American is the only big paper in Pennsylvania supporting Roosevelt. Only one daily in Washington is against Taft. The governor of Iowa declared Monday for Taft. On Tuesday the governor of Minnesota declared for Taft. The Texas Progressive Republican league, which was for LaFollette until his break-down, has declared for Taft. At this time it looks like Roosevelt will have hard sledding. Getting down to figures. Roosevelt could have every delegate from the Misssissippi to the Pacific and from Canada to Mexico, and yet have a little less than 300 votes in the convention. And 300 votes is little more than a third.

But the Roosevelt enthusiasts count on the LaFollette influence going to Roosevelt, which is trusting to a rope of sand. When Roosevelt was president he openly showed contempt for LaFollette. While the LaFollette men were counting on the support of Roosevelt and his friends on the sole bond The probability is Taft will have all,

LaFollette. While the LaFollette men were counting on the support of Rosso-velt and his friends, on the sole bond of progressivelsm, Mr. Roosevelt be-came first a tentative and then an actual candidate. They look upon it as being robbed in the house of their friends. How keenly the LaFollette being robbed in the house of their friends. How keenly the LaFollette men feel this is shown by the action of the Texas Progressive League and by the governor of Minnesota avowing for Taft. In our own state ex-Lieutenant Governor Troutman has declared ant Governor Troutman has declared ant Governor Troutman has declared ant governor Troutman has declared and for six years Troutman has been a progressive leader and for the observation of the propositive announcement of his their face of over-whelming evidence to the cortrary whelming evidence and the course of a sincer expression of a sincer expression of a sincer expression of a sincer expressi ant Governor Troutman has declared for Taft. And for six years Troutman has been a progressive leader and a warm LaFollette man. The chances are that the big end of the LaFollette delegates will be for Taft in the finish.

The inevitable conclusion, taking all these things together, is that Mr. Roosevelt will not be nominated—will not come as near to it as did Grant who had more than 300 delegates who stood by him to the end. The foregoing conclusions was think, are fair, and ing conclusions, we think, are fair, and unblasted by personal preference.

In Ananias Club.

Thus Theodore Roosevelt, on the evening of November 8, 1904, upon being elected to a second term:

"The wise custom which limits presidents to two terms regards the substance and not the form. Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

Thus Theodore Roosevelt, on De-

And thus Theodore Roosevelt, in letter dated February 24, 1912, and addressed to seven governors:
"I will accept the nomination for president if it is tendered to me, and will adhere to the decision until the convention has expressed its prefer-

That's all!-Baltimore Star.

Roosevelt's Candidacy. The Tribune regrets that Colonel Roosevelt is again seeking the Republican nomination for the presidency. His candidacy, because of personal relations formerly existing, can hardly fail to engender unusual political bit terness and create a breach among Republicans wider than rival candidacies ordinarily produce, and year when the party will need its ful would have served best the party that has often honored him generously by remaining in the background,

No public exigency drags him into e arena. There are no principles service requires this candidacy whose service requires this candidacy.
President Taft is denied the title of
Progressive only with a monstrous
disregard of the facts. The difference between him and Colonel one of temperament and method rather than one of ends. And Mr. Taft's methods have the justification of success. He has put upon the statute books an unprecedented amount of progressive legislation and has carried forward extraordinarily the ideal of equal rights for all. Nor is there any halt in the work. The The ommending to congress a workmen's compensation bill of a drastic char-acter, is that of a courageous Pro-gressive. This bill, which is expected to pass congress is as thoroughgoing and progressive a measure as the York law in behalf of which Roosevelt makes his sweeping con-demnation of our court of appeals.

to be Progressive one must be willing to abandon the safeguards of a writ-ten constitution. As a candidate for renomination he has no reason to fear the issue raised by Colonel Receivelt's scheme for the recall of judicial deisland in the name of progress.-New

The Mask Is Off.

Theodore Ecosevelt has betrayed him-self, his friend and his party. He has betrayed himself, for he

He has sacrificed his honor to

He has betrayed his friend, because it was at his carnest and continued solici-tation that Mr. Taft gave up the jutation that Mr. Taft gave up the judicial ambition of a lifetime and sought the presidency. It was Mr. Roosevelt who used the presidential patronage to procure the nomination of the man he had selected for his political heir. The long-established political practice entitles Mr. Taft to a renomination at the hands of his party, and all the obligations of honor and friendship forbid Theodore Roosevelt from seeking to deprive the president of the renomination. He has sacrificed his friend to his am-

He has betrayed his party, for no party can refuse to give its pres second nomination without creating a second nomination without creating a division in it that must imperil its success at the polls. He is deliberately creating a dissension that must greatly affect the party's prospects. Mr. Roosevelt says he will adhere to his present decision until the convention has expressed its preference. Medial McCor-

of his failure to get the Republican nomination he should form a third cr People's party. Mr. McCormick says:
"From an authoritative source it was
learned today that Colonel Roosevelt
did not look upon the proposition with
favor, and in effect stated that such a Did Caesar put away the offer of the grown upon the Lupercal more lanuldly than that? How does this language compare with that in which he declared he would not be a candidate declared he would not be a candidate for a third term? And yet that declara-tion has gone to the waste basket. Nothing in political action is more treacherous than to go into a convenindertaking to defeat the selection of should be nominated and elected. the convention. This is a fit program of duplicity and turpitude for Theodore toosevelt and Medill McCormick, who sed Senator LaFollette as a blind until the time came for opening Roosevelt headquarters.—Philadelphia Record.

Roosevelt's Candidacy.

When we ventured as a possible explanation of Roosevelt's mystify-The positive announcement of candidacy completely shatters that theory. "His hat is in the ring." just as his clamorous friends and no less

amorous enemies hoped it would be. The excuse for Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy exists only in the imagination. There is no failure of the Taft administration that justifies it. That administration has been characterized by great good sense, resolute courage, infinite patience and substantial achievement. It has been consistently and sanely progressive. Yet, from the very beginning it has been misunder-

That Roosevelt believes a genuine call exists for him we do not doubt, nor can we question his courage, when we consider all he has to lose. His defeat for the nomination would be

The immediate and growing effect of -Springfield (Mass.) Union.

Gravity of the Issue. The issue of the day is that of the preservation of the no-third-term principle, the salvation of the nation

rom personal government. Should Roosevelt, by any conceivable ma-neuvers, be named as the candidate of the Republicans, that party would thereby set aside the time-honored principle of American stability; should be be elected, the American people would have thereby given him a commission to retain the office as long as he might care to.

imperial acts of Roosevelt when president are as nothing to the im-perial ambitions of Roosevelt seeking a third term. The American people are not ready to prostitute themselves before the vaunting ambitions of one who breaks his troth with his party and with the nation—the greatest re-

Roosevelt says he will adhere to his willingness to accept the nomination until the convention has expressed its hoice. "For tomorrow and after wards no one knows what is in store.

As a piece of Napoleonic politics Mr. Roosevelt's third-term proclamation

missed fire.
The Little Corporal returns from Elba, but the populace refuses to re-

No stampede has followed Mr. Rooseveit's announcement of his candidacy. There is no break in the Taft forces. There is no terror among the Demo-crats. So far as The World can ascer-

seekers or corporation opponents of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Neither are they fools. Most of them are genuinely levoted to the principles of their party. They are loyal to the administration in power. They may not admire Mr. Taft greatly, but they respect him, and they cannot reconcile Mr. Roosevelt's conduct with their own notion of fair play and a square deal.

They resent the fact that Mr. Roose velt is splitting the Republican party. They resent his treachery to Mr. Taft. They resent the noisy and vociferous and Populistic elements of which he has made himself the leader. They do not feel that he is playing the game according to rule ording to rule.

Roosevelt's treatment of Mr. Taft. Mr. Taft was not nominated by the Republican party. He was forced upon the

the country. Grant was a receptive candidate for a hird term; but Grant betrayed no riend, Grant sought to destroy no Re-publican principles, Grant made no at-tempt to climb back to power over the ruins of his party.-New York World.

Roosevelt in the Field.

For the second time in the history of the United States a man who has held the office of president for two terms has become an avowed candidate for Colonel Roosevelt's reply to the western governors bears out the predictions of his most hostile critics, who have insisted that the various stages of development of the Rooseveit boom bore evidence of careful nursing which would have been impossible without the approval of the man chiefly con-cerned. Mr. Roosevelt has himself placed in the hands of his enemies the treacherous than to go into a convention and seek its nomination with the purpose, in the event of failure, of seeking a nomination elsewhere and and wreek his administration. All great men have their weak sides.

Mr. Roosevelt's particular weakness, as those familiar with his career have long known, is his proneness to listen to the voice of flattery. He has owed it more to good luck than to wisdom that this has not hitherto led him far astray. But those who have besieged him persistently on the question of a When we ventured as a possible explanation of Roosevelt's mystifying conduct the statement that the seeming encouragement he was giving to some political soreheads was killing off the LaFollette and all other booms, and when the field was wholly cleared would declare himself unreservedly for Taft, we realized that we were flying in the face of overwhelming evidence to the cortrary Hecause of a sincere appreciation of during the preliminary agitation which during the preliminary agitation which led to yesterday's declaratio, for it can hardly be suposed that the fan-tastic idea advanced in his Ohio speech for a popular referendum on the de-cisions of the highest courts ever will the LaFollette platform. And best in his two administrations has been taken up and carried forward by the Taft administration and is now a part of the Taft record. Moreover, it stands, not as academic theory, but as accomplished fact. To a great extent the opposition to Taft's renomination the opposition to Taft's renomination for the mation. He would submit all for the nation. He would submit all decisions as to cases arising ractive in public discussion. makes Mr. Roosevelt's course in join-ing and leading the opposition to Taft the harder to understand, and it will add greatly to the difficulty of his friends in having his candidacy ac-

cepted by the people.

Thirty-two years ago he considered humiliating, for the election a ter-this issue to important that he made rible blow to his vanity. He can add his first plunge into politics in an at-Thus Theodore Roosever, on December 11, 1907, when the "second nothing to his prestige whatever the elective termers" had become overenthusiastic:

"I have not changed and shall not change that decision thus announced."

"I have not changed and shall not change that decision thus announced."

"I have not changed and shall not change that decision thus announced."

"I have not changed and shall not change that decision thus announced."

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"I have not changed and shall not change that decision thus announced."

"I have not changed and shall not change that decision thus announced."

"I have not changed and shall not change that decision the has not done that already with the mere announcement of his canthe mere announcement of his candidacy.

He could not have given better proof of his greatness than by telling the western governors that he was true to his pledge of 1904 and 1907—"Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination"—and true to the man he personally selected to succeed him, which man has abundantly demonstrated all the greatness of farseeing which man has abundantly demonstrated all the greatness of farseeing statesmanship then ascribed to him. The immediate and growing effect of the two-term precedent would remove all limitations on the re-election of a president. Even admitting that in Roosevelt's case there would be not candidate for or accept another nomination. The strong men to resist the pressure to become candidates for third and fourth terms also. Perhaps, as the Outlook argues, that is no more to be stand on the holy hill because he substitution of Roosevelt for Grant as the third-term aspirant. The breaking presidency. But does he? Can he be entirely aware of the full weight of the grievous burden which he is binding on his own back? We doubt it. We should hat to think, for example, that he had deliberately considered and coolly disconsidered and coolly disconsidered and coolly disconsidered to the was about to shatter the ideal of Roosevelt which has been admiringly, however missuakenly, cherished all over the country. For in that ideal one element has been the entirely aware of the full weight of the grievous burden which he is binding on his own back? We doubt it. We should hat to think, for example, that he had deliberately considered and coolly disconsidered Mr. Roosevelt's unwise candidacy will be to strengthen Mr. Taft's position and the regard in which he is held by the vast majority of his countrymen.

Symptotical (Mr. Taft's position and the regard in which he is held by the vast majority of his countrymen. gogy than now exist in the nation's ty on the ruins of the last great re- word. public which existed before our own now dashed to the ground.

was organized. This is the feeling and this is the issue which Mr. Roosevelt would not be. He wrote last year that

demnation of our court of appeals.

It is a tremendous advance upon any labor legislation secured in the seven years of Colonel Roosevelt's own incumbency and it measures the reality of progress under Mr. Taft.

Social justice is as much Mr. Taft's aim as it is Colonel Roosevelt's, The president is sanely Progressive, unless

No Stampede.

Choice. 'For tomorrow and afterwards this candidacy for another term we cannot see how he can retain the throws upon the long and despicable introperation of any who have regard for political morals. The colonel has free-ly called other men liars. It is now plainly demonstrated that his own word is worthless.

No Stampede.

No Stampede.

Choice. 'For tomorrow and afterwards this in store.' It is the tomorrow and afterwards that concerns the nation when a political morals. The colonel has free-ly called other men liars. It is now plainly demonstrated that his own word is worthless.

For the present the grave menace of the Roosevelt candidacy need not deal this throws upon the long and despicable introperation of the political morals. The colonel has free-ly called other men liars. It is now plainly demonstrated that his own word is worthless.

For the present the grave menace of the Roosevelt candidacy need not described the cannot see how he can retain the respect of any who have regard for political morals. The colonel has free-ly called other men liars. It is now plainly demonstrated that his own word is worthless.

For the present the grave menace of the Roosevelt candidacy need not described the control of the Roosevelt candidacy need not described the cannot see how he can retain the respect of any who have regard for political morals. The colonel has free-ly called other men liars. It is now plainly demonstrated that his own word is worthless.

For the present the grave menace of the Roosevelt candidacy need not demonstrated that his own with the cannot have cannot see how he can retain the cannot have cannot see how he can retain the cannot have cannot see how he can r

of the Roosevelt candidacy need not be discussed. That he is a dangerous man goes without saying. The coun-try will watch the progress of his campaign for the nomination with no small interest.—Rochester Union and

Not a Republican.

Advertiser.

had regard for the substance and not a candidate in the open it is easy to narily hurt a candidate, for the persuaded Mr. Roosevelt loves the is addressed pointedly to the gentlement.

The form, and, having had two terms, and having had two terms. The assurance here contained ridicule the supreme court of the land, proved that Roosevelt is no longer a ment.

He has taken into account the possible most like the race. It gives them as these, in themselves, would not ordinarily hurt a candidate, for the personal hostlity of one man is usually compensated for by the personal friendship of another. But there is at least one fundamental weakness in Roosevelt is no longer a ship of another. But there is at least one fundamental weakness in Roosevelt stands, know that he party and the strong men of the party will rejoice at it. They know of the party will rejoice at it. They know this latest pronouncement, he is not a Republican. He has discarded all the historic doctrines of the party and has taken a position that encroaches on the Democratic border where it does not lap into Populism.—Baltimore Evening Sun.

Progressing Backward.

The best way of testing the doctrines of Mr. Roosevelt's announcement will add to the strength of Taft. The people are afraid of this reckless agitator, this irresponsible trouble-maker, and will take this opportunity of administering to him a well-deserved rebuke. It should be such a rebuks as will eliminate him from American politics for in the 1910 campaign. In the contest that follows the selection of a standard bearer for the party movement will decide. They will decide the supreme court of the land, proved that Roosevelt is no longer a ment.

He has taken into account the possible estrangement of many who may the last the party know ment. They know the party will ask this fight as well as he does the achievement. He has discault the fight as well as he does the achievement, proved that Roosevelt is no longer at the proved that Roosevelt stands, know what he cannot be trusted.

Republican. He has discarded all the have tell that he has violated his third-term pledge. All these things he has doubtless considered before afraid of this reckless agitator, this interesting to the strength of Taft. The people are afraid of this reckless a giltator, this in the 1910 campaign. In the contest that follows the selection of a standard bearer for the party he will reveal whether he or Mr. Taft is the strength of the party

and application would destroy. The simplest, wisest statement of the pur-poses and functions of a constitution contained in the preamble to that of our republic.
"We, the people of the United States,

in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domes-tic tranquility, provide for the comconvention by Mr. Roosevelt, who controlled the Republican machine. The country took him on Mr. Roosevelt's guarantee. It was Mr. Roosevelt's duty to stand by him and help make the Taft administration successful. He owed that to the Republican party and to the country.

The principles here so plainly and briefly stated are essentially those of stated are essentially those of every state constitution. One thing stands out from them. The framers of the constitution thought more of duties

than of rights or privileges.

They wrought a charter of self-government. First, they sought a more perfect union among jealous, contentious, restless communities, whose quarrels with each other and recklessness of common obligations had brought them to the verge of civic chaos. Then they sought to establish had justice, which was at the mercy of the passion and the greed of these communities. Then they sought to insure domestic tranquility in place of the Mr. Roosevelt has torn up his soldisorder and confusion that prevailed. Then they sought to knead the states into an organized union equal to the task of common defense. Finally task of common defense. Finally they sought to promote the general welfare by forging a vital chain of ommon allegiance between all the fixens of all the states. And thus bey aspired to secure the blessings of liberty, menaced as they were by weak state governments and by the lawless-ness which weak governments prouce, to themselves and their poster-ty. These were the high aims of the ramers of the constitution, acting un-er commission from their state legisatures in the name and by the authorty of the people, subject to ratifica-ion by the people, also through their gislatures. Thus the constitution as a striking and spleadid example f representative democracy acting

or representative democracy acting upon a lofty plane for purposes of great and lasting importance.

The framers of the constitution with the full assent and authority of the plople meant that the interpretation of the constitution should not be left to the wayward disposition of momentary majorities influenced by passmentary majorities influenced by pass mentary majorities influence by passing waves of excitement and, possibly, passion or prejudice. Because they meant this they established the federal judiciary. They knew the need of it, the sore and urgent need, arising from the terrible conditions which for a popular referendum on the decisions of the highest courts ever will be dignified into an issue. LaFollette had certain definite propositions to stand on, but Rocsevelt cannot run on the LaFollette platform. All that was best in his two administrations has been taken up and carried forward by the fact that every one of the third the union has made like provision for the interpretation of its constitution.

Outlook argues, that is no more to be stand on the holy hill because he dreaded than is the indefinite continu-But now he is seen to be false to don't like it who think it is safer to tarily and solemnly assured the people keep the door closed against too great that he would do under no circumstension of personal ambition, to permit no further temptations to demandation or a glimmer of remorse. explanation or a glimmer of remorse Thousands of his truest friends have highest executive office. They learned been vehemently asserting for three in their school histories that it was by years past that Theodore Roosevelt was

would not be. He wrote last year that any movement to win the nomination for him would be a "genuine calamity."

He asserted that no friend of his could of the United States."

The country favor your (Color and a seven years and will most fear in the event of a return of Roosevelt, who admits that he has no plans beyond those of a night. will have to fight. With what and for the what is he going to fight it?—Buffa.c for him would be a "genuine calamity." Colonel Roosevelt's Announcement.

To us it is wholly inconceivable that Colonel Roosevelt, if nominated, can be elected. He has played the American people false by meking and the contingencies. Roosevelt be elected. He has played the American people false by making a solemn pledge that he would not again be a candidate, and then repudiating it when the lust of power and glory sight," he could not refuse. But prespudlator that the country has ever again took possession of him. In one ently even those professed hesitations produced. The issue of the present is form or another this pledge has fream that prior to the Civil quently been repeated. If it had been umbus address was an open bid for the war. The issue then was that of states' rights; it is now that of personal government.

adhered to the people would have bepresidency; and now comes his acceptance of the first formal proposal that Roosevelt than the highest office in he be a candidate for the nomination the world. They would have given him credit for good faith, for stability of character. In the conditions created by his candidacy for another term we cannot see how he can retain the

edly assumes is that of splitting asun-der the party which has showered nonors upon him and to which he has professed gratitude and devotion.-New York Evening Post.

No More Roosevelt. It is a relief to the country and to the Republican party to know just where Roosevelt stands, for now he can While Roosevelt is strong in his party and strong in certain sections of the be dealt with as he deserves. This man be dealt with as he deserves.

The best way of testing the doctrines of Mr. Roosevelt's Columbus address is to compare them with the constitution, which their acceptance and application would destroy. The implest, wisest statement of the he declares his firm belief in the doc-trine that the people should decide. The people will decide. They will decide that they want no more Roose-velt. They will decide that they have no use for such demagogy as he stands for. They will decide that they want a safe and sane administration at Washington, They will decide that they want William Howard Taft for president for four years more.—Baltinore American.

Roosevelt's Candidacy.

There are more than 7,500,000 Republican voters in the United States. Theodore Roosevelt cannot be lated for president by the Republican national convention next June unless a majority of these Republicans favor his nomination.

If nominated, he cannot be elected next November unless fully 7,500,000 American citizens vote to make him president again.

It is not Theodore Roosevelt but the American people who are on trial. issue at stake is not his qualifications for a third term in the White House

Only the American people can nullify

In an article printed in the North American Review for June, 1910, a few His weeks before Mr. Roosevelt returned from Africa, Rabbi Stephen S. gave the following account of an extra-"Not long ago it fell to the writer to

nate. Each unwittingly indulged in 'His former lieutenant unhesitating-

y predicted the re-election of Roose velt and a subsequent change in the onstitution which would enable him was this spoken in jest, for the speaker was in grim, almost panicky earn 'But,' he added significantly, est. Roosevelt will do this not in the in terests of his own fortune, but to save

We reproduce this statement not be cause we believe that Mr. Roosevel is plotting to become president for life but because it reveals the characteris tic attitude of mind of his most enthusi

those governors assumed to speak. It the electoral college of 1912 there wil be 531 members. The states of West Virginia, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Wyoming, Michigan, Kansas and Missouri will have sixty-six members -a little more than one-eighth of the whole. The seven governors, therefore, assuming that they really repre speak with authority for the voters of only one-eighth of the Union, and response to appeals for some word in the process of continual re-election that he capable of doing this thing. Whatever the process of continual re-election that Augustus established a family dynascies he might be, he was a man of his word. But this trust in him he has word. But this trust in him he has word. But this trust in him he has word dashed to the ground. their own official observation and was, "into the realm of mere conjecture when they declare their belief that "a no one when they declare their belief that "a no one knows what is in store."

large majority of the Republican voters of the country favor your (Colers of the country favor your (Col-

course, it must seem as if they had over-people worked the gift of divination.—New York Tribune.

> Col. Roosevelt's Candidacy, In conversation with friends months ago Colonel Roosevelt indicated that as far as honor was concerned the presidency had no attractions for him. It was this fact, as much as any other that persuaded his admirers to believe that he would not again become a candidate. He had behind him an exceptional public record, hed your exceptional public record, had voluntarily given up a great office, and had received both at home and abroad all the honor that a man can reasonably desire or claim. Why, it was asked, under these circumstances, should Mr. Roosevelt again plunge into the heat and bitterness of a political campaign, exposing himself to merciless attacks by his foes, and come out possibly, not the conqueror, but the vanquished? Those who reasoned this way failed

to take into account Mr. Roosevelt's nature. The same question was asked on his return from his trip abroad. But a few weeks after his landing, on his return from the But a few weeks after his landing. He was in a political fight, giving and receiving blows, fighting members of his own party who got his planks in dential nomination.

"I will accept the presidential nomination if it is tendered me," are the many than to this development of his reply to the eight governed to this development. Theodore Poosevelt has betrayed himself, is friend and his party.

He has betrayed himself, for he pledged his honor the night of the election. He will have the hospitation of the election of the has betrayed himself, for he pledged his honor the night of the election. He will have the hospitation of the election of the conducting an underhand fight against the convention, and the hospitation of the election. He will have the hospitation of the election of the conducting an underhand fight against the convention, and the hospitation of the election. He will have the hospitation of the election of the election of the election of the convention, and the hospitation of the election of the convention, and the hospitation of the election of the election of the hospitation of the election of t

ment evidently is farthest from his united States want Theodore Roosemand, and he will remain with the velt to be the next president, they can party which has honored him, which has honored and the principles of far more dangerous than ever before which he endorses.

Even if he is beaten, Colonel Roose-

danger of President Taft's loss of renomination. But there is a greater danger, of remoter impendence, in the fact that so many of our people look with any degree of approval on a man who is capable of such revolutionary talk as Mr. Roosevelt indulged is in his Columbus speech. It is not Republicanism of any shade that this unconfined madman is now preaching; it is not Americanism. It is the extremits of radicalism, borrowed from the turbulent peoples of the south of us, and it is disquieting indeed to contemplate the future of a land where

mr. Roosevelt has torn up his solemn promise of November 8, 1904, that if he could be nominated on a Republican room of condidate for or accept another nomination." But the promise remains as valid as it was on the day it was written and totally changed its character. His stand is now for a pure democracy—the direct rule of the people without restraint, making their own laws, electrestraint, making their own laws, electing all officers by direct vote and without intermediate agencies exercising North
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the power of the people
ter to ought always to be absolute and that
the minerity has no rights which the discuss the inexhaustible theme of Rooseveltism with two men, one of whom had been in Roosevelt's cabinet the other being a Wall street magment, throw him out immediately and unceremoniously; if a decision of the court is irksome, abrogate it by popu-

r vote at once. What manner of man is it that deliberately expresses such lunatic view as these? What will be the last state of those who can listen to him with patience, to say nothing of hearing him with applause? Mr. Roosevelt repudiates frankly the very principles on which our institutions were found-ed. He is inviting us to revolution and anarchy. He is trying to transplant to the United States the theory upon which the falsely called republics of outh America administer their affairs.-Providence Evening Tribune,

The Colonel's Straw Votes. instic supporters. As a class they are the weak and unstable and emotional elements of American politics who have mistaken their own hysteria for a national crisis.

If the Colonel had paid more attention to the straw votes that are being taken all over the country, he would have seen that there was no need at all for throwing his hat into interpretation of its constitution. Now it is proposed to change all this. A former president of the United States, aspiring to further honors, has invented a new device for constitutional interpretation. For the moment he confines it to the states, but it is fit for them it is equally so for the nation. He would submit all unpopular decisions as to cases arising under the constitution for revision at a general or special election. We shall not argue in detail such a wild scheme. To state it is to invite for it amazed contempt. We suggest only one point. He calls this crack plan "progressive." In reality it is a leap backward toward chaos and black night.—New York Times.

The "Henvy Responsibility."

Mr. Roosevelt declares that he realizes to the left the work of the content of the part of the past, and who find in his candidacy their only hope of breaking down the Sherman anti-trust law, which "Tat't is no seed to the state." In reality it is a leap backward toward chaos and black night.—New York Times.

The "Henvy Responsibility."

Mr. Roosevelt declares that he realizes to the latter for the past, and who find in his candidacy that he backward toward chaos and back night.—New York which he assument of another ing that he was the backward toward the backward toward the backward toward that he realized to the backward toward toward the backward toward the backwar

A Serious Risk.

Colonel Roosevelt has had all the political honor any man could desire. He must know that he is running a serious risk in again consenting to become candidate for president. He accepts th chance of being repudiated by his own party; if not, of being repudiated by the people in the general election. In the light of all of the facts, it is imposuse of his name he is answering a call gent sparring partner, Senator Lato what he believes to be a high public Follette. But he will have to put up duty.-Baltimore News.

The Roosevelt Candidacy. beyond the sphere of regard to his statement in the letter 'I have no plans beyond this For tomorrow and afterwards

Unpopular policies and inefficient

Roosevelt to run again is countenance of the charge against the president whose nomination Roosevelt forced upon his party at whose hands he would seek further honors and trust. Roosevelt picked his secretary of war to be his successor, forced the nomina-tion on the party and the administra-tion of Taft upon the country, and he gloried in it that with Taft the opposi-tion had been "beaten to a frazzle," which well describes the Republican

party of today.

Roosevelt must accept responsibility for the Taft administration clement in his party repudiates, or in repudiating it he must go before the country with the admission that was deceived, an admission which would support the charge in the gov ernment's case that in the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron inter-ests Roosevelt was deceived into giv-

ing his sanction.

Thus is seen that "vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself."—Youngs-

fight as well as he does the achievement.

He has taken into account the possible estrangement of many who may have felt that he has violated his third-term pledge. All these things he has doubtless considered before making his choice.

If the nomination goes to Mr. Taft. Col. Roosevelt probably can be trusted to support the president with all the energy and enthusiasm that he supported him and his administration in the 1910 campaign. In the contest than may reasonably go to Mr. Taft ?- Chicago Post.

Roosevelt.

If the majority of the voters of the in his public life—but let the major-ity rule.

Mr. Roosevelt is now an avowed

Even if he is beaten, Colonel Roosevelt will not be discredited. In private life, as in public, he will continue to be the most interesting man in America.—Decatur Herald.

Roosevelt's South American Theory.

As its readers well know, The Tribune has not been able to see any real danger of President Taft's loss of renomination. But there is a greater nomination. But there is a greater resident Taft and his administration in the resident Taft and his administration of the Republican party. Their decision will come first. If they repudlate the resident Taft and his administration of the Republican party. Their decision will come first. If they repudlate the resident Taft and his administration of the Republican party. Their decision will come first. If they repudlate the resident Taft and his administration of the Republican party. The us, and it is disquieting indeed to contemplate the future of a land where any considerable number of inhabitants hear such talk with favor.

The us, and it is disquieting indeed to contemplate the future of a land where any considerable number of inhabitants hear such talk with favor.

Mr. Roosevelt has burned all his bridges; he has wholly abandoned the principles of the Republican party, and to head any independent ticket. It is, of course, impossible to place any faith of course, impossible to place any faith whatever in any political promise he

may make now or in the future, in view of his repudiation of his antithird term piedge. With that solemn pledge now cava-lierly laughed aside as of no more consequence than a refusal to accept confee three times at breakfast, how can we ever trust his pledges again? If Mr. Roosevelt should not be nomi-nated by the Republican party, no one can be sure that he would not then be inspired to head a "people's movement." But, meanwhile and now, he emerges from the dignified and honorable retirement in response to the call of a mere fraction of a party.

That is what the seven governors represent. Behind them is a mere fraction of a fraction of the Amerian people and Mr. Rousevel thinks hat speaking through them is the coice of God. How he came to that voice of God. conclusion we can not understand, un-less being a spoiled darling of fortune finally turns a man's head. Mr. Roosevelt should be congratu-

lated upon the commendable brevity of his letter announcing his candidacy, and nothing else in connection with so fateful an act. A period of bitter and ugly turmoil has been opened in our politics. Passions will run high before this new Caesar gains control of the government again. Un-necessary is his performance, if un-dertaken in the interest of democracy, and tragic in some way the end of the 

He is seeking to overthrow the precedent of his party by denying a presi-

it is equally certain that if he wins this victory he will have no less strenuous a fight ahead of him.-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In the Ring.

Well, Mr. Roosevelt has followed his hat into the ring. Now we shall see whether he is in his old fighting form and can come back. He has aldoubt that, in permitting the ready trimmed and used up his insur a fierce and furious fight to regain the presidential belt. First of all, he must knock George

Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson over the ropes and punch a hole through their precedent against a third term. At the same time he will have to smash his own indorsement of the rule which he announced election night in 1904. Next, he will have to face President Taft. Mr. Taft is not much of a sprinter and sidestepper, and his footwork Mr. Taft is not hold his footwork and sidestepper, and his footwork generally is poor, but he has plenty of grit and is built from the ground of grit and is built from the ground up like a brick house. If the ex-president should down the president he would have to meet the Great Un-

he would have to meet the Great Unknown which the Great Unterrified
will bring against him.

O, yes, Mr. Roosevelt is in for a
perfectly corking time, and so are all
the rest of us!

Mr. Roosevelt's announcement is surprisingly brief and contains nothing
that had not been discounted. He does
not so much as allude to the third term
and his change of attitude toward it.

and his change of attitude toward it. But he never has lost much time in holding joint debates with himself and polishing the jewel of consistency. The definite announcement of his

candidatey will no doubt call many to his standard with a rush. It will be the signal, too, for an uprising against him and the third term. It may even impart some warmth to the sentiment for Mr. Taft and excite real human sym-pathy with our much-admired, highly-respected and well-liked but uninspir-

ng chief magistrate. What will be left of the Republican nomination after these two forces have finished their fight over it we do not venture to say .- Boston Globe.

The Campaign Opens.

Mr. Roosevelt has followed his hat into the ring. He is now an avowed candidate for the Republican presidential nomination.

"Ichabod Is Failen."

The way this last announcement for his party must be as great a shock to Mr. Roosevelt as the announcement itself, as the climax of his recent conduct has been to sober-minded many forms. itself, as the climax of his recent con-duct has been to sober-minded men of the party and to all who have clung to a faith in his integrity of charac-ter which made such a thing seem impossible. It is clear that if he is to accept the nomination for president it must be from some other power than the national convention of the

(Continued on Page 6.)